

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—v. 33, Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1811.

[No. 1348.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per an-

num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,

& paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to

the Editor must be paid, or they will not be

attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old

stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

I WILL SELL  
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, VIZ.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox-

county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county,

on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great pro-

portion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington

County, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patent-

ed in the name of James Southall. I will give

a reasonable credit, and receive in payment

Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TEN STUNTL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13

years old—she is a good spinner, and accus-

ed entirely to house business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 10th, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes respectfully to in-

form the public that he has commenced

CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late M'Con-

nel's) near Lexington in the Frankfort road—

at eight cents per pound—hatter's wool four

cents per pound.

Thomas Royle.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has re-

moved to Lexington, and will practice LAW

in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,

Madison, and Montgomery—he tendera his

services to those who may wish to transact

foreign business through the medium of the

French or Spanish language.—He resides on

Main street in the house lately occupied by

Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court holden for

the county of Bath, in the month of October

next, we shall apply to said court for

an order establishing a Town on the lands of

the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assem-

bly, in such cases made and provided; said

Town to be located and laid off adjacent and

around the premises fixed on by the commis-

sioners as the seat of Justice for said county,

under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,

Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811. 2m.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryan's

Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass

seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per

bushel.

ALSO—500 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.

ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD

William Robertson

July 12th, 1811.—tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber living in Scott county,

on the 8th inst. a dark mulatto negro woman

named A. LICE.

About forty-five years old—the common

size—she had a fine petticoat and jacket, filled

in with black—she is fond of liquor.

ALSO on the 18th inst. her son, a negro

boy, named ROOTES.

Absconded—he is about twenty years of age—a

scar on his forehead near his hair, if I am

not mistaken, he is of a yellow complexion—

tolerable well made and heavy—he was well

dressed, had on a blue cloth coat and boots—he

is a smart active fellow. *Fort. Dollars Reward*

will be paid for the delivery of both of them—

or thirty dollars for the fellow—and ten for

woman—all other reasonable expenses.

JOHN H. JONES.

Near Georgetown, Jul. 20. 1811.—4w.

TEN DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the

night of the 16th of May last, a likely

Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age—

5 feet or eleven inches high, heavy and large

limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—

his countenance is not a good one, but dis-

covers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable

large scar from a cut on the inside of one of

his feet (probably on the left) which extends from

the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is

full of spleen when under examination. He

took with him a good wool hat and white

linsey clothing. Any person who will apprehend

the above negro, and bring him home, or

secure him in any jail in this state, shall have

the above reward, with all reasonable charges

—taken out of the state. *Twenty dollars re-*

*ward will be given, with law expenses.*

JOHN PEREBS,

Montgomery county, K. near Morristown,

Jul. 20th, 1811.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. CAMP & F. T. SHERMAN

ON BAPTISM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send

for their copies at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette.

## Boarding School

### FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectively informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 12th, 1811.

## 50 DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, a negro man by the name of

*SIMONE*,

ABOUT twenty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and well built, in proportion to height, and when talked to by any person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark coloured surtont; the last account I had of him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one of his hind legs, near Bairdstown, Kentucky, he being very artful I expect he will alter his name, and endeavor to pass as a freeman. Any person bringing said negro home to me on Goose creek, Sumner county, Tennessee, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid

st. John Mills.

## Two DOLLARS REWARD

TO whoever will give evidence, and will prosecute to conviction the trespasser who entered the orchard of the subscriber on Sunday, the 14th instant, and assaulted, abused and wounded Thomas Sprake, who has the plants

now in rent. Let this be an apology to par-

ents, guardians and masters, should their chil-

ren or servants be dealt with as the law au-

thorises, when found trespassing within the

enclosures of the subscriber's plantation, adjoin-

ing and west of Lexington—as all persons are

hereby prohibited from travelling through,

mounting on, or removing any timber from the

premises, or doing any damage whatever.

R. Patterson.

July 16, 1811.

## For Sale.

TWO hundred and thirty acres of first

rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lex-

ington, 100 acres well improved—the balance

valuable wooded and timbered, with never

falling water. This land being situated con-

venient to Lexington, and the high price for

firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low

for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the

greatest part of the purchase money. For

terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from

Lexington, on Russell's

JOHN STARKS.

June 11, 1811.

N. B. The above land will be sold with

general warranty deed.

## JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,

from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1, VOL 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

\* Subscribers to this work will please apply

## FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Whig, July 23.  
We have been politely furnished with a file of the Bordeaux Indicateur from the 1st of May to the 14th of June inclusive, from which we make the following hasty summary—Details of whatever may appear of consequence will be given hereafter.

The young King of Rome was baptised in the beginning of June at Paris, with all that pomp and splendor attendant on royalty, at the expense of the national industry. The paper of the 14 of June occupies more than three columns of detail of this tinselled pageantry. The diet of Saxony terminated its sittings on the 12th May, after a session of 18 weeks, at which it was agreed upon that all the citizens of the Kingdom of whatsoever profession, should pay their proportion of the public expenses of the state, according to the property they possessed—An official statement of action between the French national brig Abeille and the British brig of War Alacrity, which took place in the canal de Corte, island of Corsica, on the 25th of May, from the captain of the Abeille to the Minister of the Marine, under the Paris head of June 8. The Abeille mounted 20 carronades 24 pounds, and a proportionate number of men; the Alacrity mounted twenty 32 pound carronades, and an equal number of men with the Frenchman, and had 15 men killed and 20 wounded; the Abeille 8 killed and 12 wounded.

PARIS, May 26.—His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies has left Paris, to return to his states.

Fourteen thousand Spanish prisoners, of whom 800 are officers, arrived on the 16th at Nismes, and left that on the day following, taking the way to Lyons.—These troops made part of a corps coming to the relief of Figueras, but were entirely defeated, taken, killed or dispersed. (Figueras has however since been retaken, with an immense property.)

On the 25th inst. his majesty was at Caen (a city in Normandy, 125 miles west of Paris) with his empress, receiving the congratulations of the inhabitants, and amusing themselves walking out in their coach.

Chartres, May 26.—This city has presented a chemasette to his majesty the King of Rome. His imperial majesty has been pleased to consent that this homage should be accepted. This benevolence of his majesty has diffused joy through our hearts; but that which consummates our wishes is, an assurance that we shall enjoy the august presence of their Imperial Majesties at the end of the month. The whole city is occupied in making the necessary preparations to receive them.

Nantz, May 22.—Within a few weeks two new frigates have been launched, with the utmost success, near this place.

MILAN, May 17.—His imperial Highness the Prince Vice Roy has written a letter to Madame Pasqualo, of Venice, (the wife of captain P. who commanded one of the frigates lately taken by the British captain Hoste) in which he assures her that he is highly gratified with the brilliant conduct of her husband in the affair off Lissa!—that he will attend to his exchange, and reward him for his services!

PETERSBURG, May 11.—In the government of Pultava, a stone has been picked up, weighing 15 pounds, which fell from the sky. The event was preceded by three uncommonly loud claps of thunder. The stone sunk above an ell in the earth, but was still warm when it was taken out.

Count Pahlen, appointed commissioner to settle the boundaries between Russia and Sweden conformably to the last treaty, has been clothed with the badge of the order of St. Ann, set in diamonds.

Riga, May 6.—Yesterday his excellency general count Lauriston, ambassador from the emperor of the French, to the court of St. Petersburg arrived here—A deputation from the nobility and senate waited upon him with their compliments. Early this morning he continued his journey to Peterburg.

Paris, May 14.—The day before yesterday, Mr. Irving, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of Denmark, was presented to the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign Relations. Also Mr. Nevland, an American.

May 21.—Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, travelled through France to Paris incog. and refused all the honors due to his rank.

It is said the emperor set off yesterday on a journey of some days to the coasts of La Manche. The minister of the interior accompanies his majesty.

Lefebvre, aged 50, exchange broker, has been convicted of fraudulent bankrupcy, and condemned to work 6 years on the fortress.

May 25.—The King of Westphalia has just arrived at Paris. The King of Naples has left Paris.

Caen, May 26.—All is bustle here, in order to be ready to do honor to their imperial majesties who are momently expected.

Westphalia, May 14.—In consequence of the excess of expenditures over the receipts, King Jerome has ordered the sale of six millions of public property.

Stockholm, May 8.—A pension is granted to the late King of Sweden, together with his private property, provided he does not attempt to re-enter his former dominions, which all officers are ordered to prevent.

## ADAMS & FRANKLIN.

The following extracts from the last letter of Mr. Adams that we have received, gives us a high idea of Franklin's celebrity in Europe.

When the association of encyclopedists was formed, Mr. Franklin was considered as a friend and zealous promoter of that great enterprise, which engaged all their praises. When the society of economists was commencing, he became one of them, and was solemnly ordained a knight of the order, by the laying on the hands of Dr. Quenay, the father and founder of that sect. This effectually secured the associations and the panegyrics of that numerous society of men of letters. He had been educated a printer, and had practised his

art in Boston, Philadelphia and London for many years, where he not only learned the full power of the press to exalt and spread a man's fame, but acquired an intimacy and correspondence of many men of that profession, with all their editors and many of their correspondents. This whole tribe became enamored and proud of Mr. Franklin as a member of their body, and were consequently always ready and eager to publish any panegyric upon him, that they could procure. Throughout his whole life he courted and was courted by the printers, editors and correspondents of reviews, magazines, journals and pamphletters, and those little busy medling scribblers that are always buzzing about the press in America, England, France and Holland. These, together with some of the clerks in the compete de Vergennes' office of interpreters, (unter des interprètes) filled all the gazettes in Europe with incessant praises of monsieur Franklin. If a collection could be made of all the gazettes of Europe for the latter half of the 17th century, a greater number of panegyrical paragraphs upon "Le Grand Franklin," would appear, it is believed, than upon any other man that ever lived.

While he had the singular felicity to enjoy the entire esteem and affection of all the philosophers of every denomination, he was not less regarded by all the sects & denominations of christians; the catholics thought him almost a catholic; the church of England claim him as one of them; the presbyterians thought him half a presbyterian, and the friends believe him to be a wet quaker. The dissenting clergy men in England and America were among the most distinguished assertors and propagators of his renown. Indeed all feels considered him, and I believe justly, a friend to unlimited toleration. Nothing, perhaps, that ever occurred upon this earth was so well calculated to give any man an extensive and universal celebrity as the discovery of the efficacy of iron points and the invention of lightning rods. The idea was one of the most sublime that ever entered a human imagination, that a mortal soul should disannul the clouds of heaven and almost snatch from his hand the sceptre and the rod? The ancients would have enrolled him with Bacchus and Ceres, Hercules and Minerva. His paratonnerres erected their heads in all parts of the world on temples and palaces no less than on the cottages of peasants and the habitations of ordinary citizens. These visible objects reminded all men of the name and character of their inventor; and in the course of time have not only tranquilized the minds & diffused the fears of the tender sex and their timorous children; but have almost annihilated that panic terror and superstitious horror which was once almost universal in violent storms of thunder and lightning. To condense all the rays of his glory to a focus, to sum it up in a single line, to impress it on every mind, and to transmit it to all posterity, a motto was devised for his picture, and soon became familiar to the memory of every school boy who understands a word of latin

Eripuit Cælo Fulmen Sceptrumque Tyrrannis.

"He was considered to be in his heart no friend to kings, nobles or prelates. He was thought a profound legislator and a friend of democracy. He was thought to be the magician who had excited the ignorant Americans to resistance. His mysterious wand had separated the colonies from Great-Britain. He had framed and established all the American constitutions of government; especially all the best, i.e. the most democratic. His plans and example were to abolish monarchy, aristocracy and hierarchy, throughout the world. Such opinions as these were entertained by the duke of Rochefoucault, Mr. Turgot, Mr. Condorcet, and a thousand other men of learning and science in France, England, Holland, and all the rest of Europe."

Boston Patriot.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

RECENTATION & ABJURATION.

There are, no doubt, many of the federal party continually discovering their errors and abjuring their cause. Of these, now and then one has the disposition and the opportunity to make his change, from wrong to right public. An instance of this kind we gave a few weeks ago, in the address of Mr. FULLER, a member of the New York Legislature, who had always thought and acted with the federalists, but who declared, under his own hand, that he was now convinced that they were neither the friends of this country nor its government, & that he should deem it his duty hereafter to oppose them with the same zeal he had heretofore supported them. Another example of this sort is now before us, in Rhode Island paper of the 3d July, Wheeler Martin, Esq. of that state, who last year advocated and upheld the federal cause, now, in a letter to which he signs his name, and which is published in said paper, after detailing some of the acts of the federalists towards him, makes the following solemn declaration:

"After receiving the treatment I have, and believing, as I do, that many of those characters who call themselves federalists, are striving only to get into power, and when they once obtain that power, have no regard to federal or republican men or measures, only further than to place themselves completely out of the reach of those who lifted them in their elevated seats; and after being fully convinced that many of the leaders of the federalists wish for the subversion of the federal government of the United States, and, in the room of that, would rejoice to see the day when a crowned head, with an unlimited monarchy, should wield the government of these United States.

"I, sir, in the presence of my God, in this open manner abandon the cause, and

shall give it no further support; for I am a republican; I am a friend to my government; I shall support the laws of my country; I am an American; I revere and respect the country of which I am a native; I am a friend to an elective government; my father and brothers fought for liberty and the rights of man against British tyranny; and I, as a son to him whose body now moulders in the dust, whose soul I trust is in heaven, never will surrender my rights and liberty, as secured by the constitution, only with my life and property."

There is no question but that, would federalists generally read both sides, and view things impartially; would they rely on their own eyes and understandings, instead of depending on the misrepresentation and sophistry of ambitious & unprincipled men—thousands of them every year would pursue the course and hold the language which Mr. Fuller and Mr. Martin have done, until there could be scarcely a man found who would acknowledge himself a federalist. It is the lack of correct information only which prevents every virtuous American from being a firm republican; and it is a want of resolution which keeps many, who are such in heart, from avowing themselves such.

LAW OF LIBEL—as declared by their worship of the General Court in Virginia.

"Neither sea nor good dry land;" —half Mans fieldsw, half true.

On an information being filed against John Morris by the attorney for the commonwealth, in the Superior Court in Cabell county, in the fall of 1809; he (Morris) being accused of libelling a major Ward, in a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia.

In October term, 1810, the defendant put in for plea, that he was no wise guilty in manner and form &c. &c. and he also tendered two special pleas, that it was lawful for him to write and publish the paper, because all the charges therein set forth against W. were true; and also, because at the time of writing, and before, the said W. was a public officer, and that all the charges set forth against him were true. The attorney for the commonwealth objected to filing these last pleas, because the matters contained in them cannot be pleaded or given in evidence on the general issue.—Whereupon by consent of both parties, the questions arising on this objection were adjourned over by judge Coalter, to the General Court as one of novelty and difficulty. And the decision of that court requested on these points: 1st, whether the defendant can in all cases plead the truth of the libel in justification? 2d, If not, whether he can give the truth of such libel in evidence on the plea of not guilty? 3d, Whether in this particular case, the defendant can in either way, and which, give evidence of the truth of the matters stated in the writing alleged to be libelious?

When this case was taken up in the General Court, before judges Nelson White, Holmes, Brockenhurst, Johnston, Carr, and Smith, the following decision was unanimously given:

VIRGINIA—In the General Court, June 1811.

The Commonwealth,  
Against  
John Morris, jun.

Upon an adjourned case from the Superior Court of law, for the county of Cabell.

It is the unanimous opinion of the court, that by the common law, truth is no justification of a libel, and cannot as such be given in evidence on an indictment or information for the offence. In this case the 2d article of the bill of rights having declared, that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them;" it follows as a necessary consequence that the people have a right to be informed of the conduct and character of their public agents.

In the case of an indictment or information for libel against public officers, or candidates for public office, truth is a justification, and may be given in evidence as such under the general issue; and thus forms an exception to the general rules established by the common-law, but even in such case any libellous matter which does not tend to show that the person libelled is unfit for the office, cannot be justified because it is true.—In the case of individuals who are neither officers nor candidates for office, truth is no justification of a libel, but in all such cases it may be given in evidence in mitigation of the fine. In the case now before the court, the truth may be given in evidence in justification, it being lawful for a petitioner to state to the legislature, the facts set forth in the petition charged in this case as a libel. In no case is it necessary or proper that the defendant against whom there is an indictment or information for a libel, should plead the truth.—Which is ordered to be certified to the said superior court.

A Copy—Test,

PLEYTON DREW, c. e. c.

Any reader of common sense will acknowledge the correctness of the principle, that truth may be maliciously told of private individuals, and such wanton promulgation ought to be punished.—But the wretched quibbling sophistry which concludes, that truth does not justify animadversions on public officers, unless it tends to prove their unfitness for office, cannot fail to meet the contempt of a moral and free people. Doubtless, the people of Virginia will correct such absurdity. If evil must be chosen, it is safest to chuse the least—viz. that in all cases the truth shall justify the publication.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Monkton Argyle Company.—It is with much satisfaction, we are authorised to say, that this Company are about to erect and prepare all necessary works for the manufacture of Crockery &

China Ware. They have ascertained from the fullest evidence, that their bed of clay in Monkton, is the Kaolin or Porcelain Clay, and of a quality equal to the finest of the French Kaolin. They have also proved, by actual experiment, that it is capable of being wrought, by artists already in this country, into very handsome and strong ware. The clay is of a delicate whiteness; and it loses nothing in appearance by burning, but its whiteness is rather improved. It is also ascertained, that a number of excellent workmen at the Crockery and China Ware business has lately come to this country, in hopes of finding better employment here, than in Europe. This circumstance is much in favor of the company's establishment.

It is to be hoped that the company, will find no difficulty to interrupt their progress; but that they will persevere, with energy, an undertaking which promises to be highly beneficial to themselves and the U. States.—Washingtonian.

It is gratifying to the patriotic mind to witness the rapid progress of domestic manufactures. We copy the following from the Boston Patriot.

American Manufactured cloths.—Clapp & Nichols, No. 67, Cornhill, have just received from J. Shepard and Co's manufacture, Northampton, Massachusetts, 3 bales of broadcloths, Plains, Kerseys, and 1 bale of flannels, of the following colors, which they offer for sale by the bale or piece.

2 pieces black; 7ds blue; 3 do. brown; 1 do. green Broad cloths.

16 pieces blue; 3 do. brown Plains.

1 piece mixt Sattenet.

4 pieces brown 4do. drab Kerseys. Some of the above colored cloths are manufactured from the wool of the full blood'd Merinos, and are equal in quality to any imported.

Whereas a spirit for domestic manufactures is prevailing—the following is a statement of facts for manufacturing woollen cloths:

One hundred lbs. of wool will make 100 yds. of cloth fit for market, 3-4 of a yard wide.

The cost of 100 lbs. of common wool, at 50 cents per lb.

Dolls. 50 00

9 00

12 00

14 00

30 00

Dolls. 115 00

If justice is done in manufacturing, twenty-five yards of the above quality of cloth will bring two dollars per yard by wholesale, which will reduce the remaining seventy-five yards to the price of eighty-seven cents per yard.

The above prices are now the common prices. In the disadvantageous way, as is commonly pursued for manufacturing of cloth at present, this will convince any candid mind, when properly attended to in a factory where machinery and workmen may be kept in constant employ, every part of the workmanship may be reduced one third part, and then pay good wages and interest for machinery and the necessary repairs, provided the business could be carried on extensively, which would leave a profit to the manufacturer of twenty-one dollars on the above quantity of wool manufactured.

5th. Resolved. That a temporising policy is not calculated to answer any beneficial purpose with savages, who are only to be controlled by prompt and decisive measures.

6th. Resolved. That we approve highly of the prompt and decisive measures adopted and pursued by the governor of the territory. We are convinced that the situation in which we stand with the prophet and his adherents, rendered them necessary for our safety, and from them we confidently expect such a termination of the presumptuous pretensions of this daring chief, as must be pleasing to every patriot, and honorable to himself.

7th. Resolved. That a committee to consist of the Rev. Samuel T. Scott, the Rev. Alex. Devin, Col. Luke Decker, Col. E. Jordan, Dan'l M'Clure, and Walter Wilson Esqs. and Col. Francis Vigo, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to prepare and forward to the executive of the United States, a respectful address on the behalf of this meeting, assuring him of our attachment to his person and administration, and requesting him to take such measures as his wisdom may dictate, to free the territories in this quarter from future apprehensions from the prophet and his party; and that he be also requested to inflict upon the surrenders, by the Indian tribes, of those who have murdered our fellow citizens, and provide compensation for such as have lost their property.

Resolved that these resolutions be printed in the Western Sun, and also the address may be prepared and forwarded to the president in pursuance of them.

E. JORDAN, President.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

To JAMES MADISON.

President of the United States.

SIR

In obedience to the wishes of numerous meetings of our fellow citizens assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of this country in relation to Indian affairs, we have the honor to address you. In approaching the chief magistrate of our country, who is so deservedly celebrated for the talents which distinguish the statesman, and the virtues which adorn the man, we should do justice to our own feelings, and the feelings of those whom we represent, if we neglected to express our confidence in his administration, and our sincere respect and esteem for his person.

In fulfilling the duty which has been assigned to us, sir, it is scarcely necessary that we should do more than to refer you to the resolutions which are enclosed, they contain a true statement of facts, and a true picture of the feelings of the citizens of this part of the country. It is impossible to doubt but that the combination which has been formed on the Wabash, is a British scheme; and it is equally certain that this banditti is now prepared to be left loose upon us, and that, nothing but vigorous measures will prevent it. In this part of the country we have not as yet lost any of our fellow citizens by the Indians; but depredations upon the property of those who live upon the frontiers, and insults to the families that are left unprotected, almost daily occur.

The impunity with which these savages have been so long suffered to commit crimes, has raised their infamy to a pitch that is no longer supportable. We are not, sir, advocates for unnecessary rigor towards our Indian neighbors. The character which some of us sustain as ministers of the gospel of Christ, will shield us from the suspicion that we wish to plunge our country in an unnecessary war—our object is peace, but we are fully persuaded that blessing can now only be secured to us by the exertion of some vigor.

Let the sav

punishment, and Indian de-

signs will seldom be heard of.

Since the adoption of the resolution under which we act, we have listened to the speech delivered by the brother of the Prophet to govern Harrison, and if a doubt remained upon our minds as to the designs of the confederacy he has formed, it has been completely removed. Shall we then quietly wait the stroke, when we see the weapon is suspended over us? we hope and trust that this will not be expected, and that the general government will take effectual measures to avert the danger; what these measures shall be we will not presume to dictate but we beg leave most respectfully to observe, that we conceive that the country will forever be exposed to those alarms, which are at once so injurious to its settlement, and the interests of the United States, as long as the cannoneers under the Prophet, are suffered to remain where they now are. The people have become highly irritated and alarmed, and if the government will not direct their energies, we fear that the innocent will feel the effects of their resentment, and a general war be the consequence. The western country, sir, is indebted to your predecessor for an undivided attention to its prosperity, and the gratitude and attachment which they feel towards that distinguished patriot can never be effaced—with equal confidence they look up to his successor, who, pursuing the same course of politics with regard to European powers, is, to them sufficient root of coincidence of sentiment, in that which relates to the continent.

That you may be the means under pro-

vidence of establishing the affairs of your

country, and settling its interest in every

quarter of the globe upon a secure and

lasting foundation, and that you may long

live to enjoy the blessing of your country,

men for the happiness you procure for

them is the sincere prayer of your

Fellow citizens,

SAMUEL T. SCOTT.

ALEXANDER DEVIN,

LUKE DECKER,

EPHRAIM JORDAN,

DANIEL MCLURE,

WALTAR WILSON,

F. VIGO.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at

Mobile, dated the 30<sup>th</sup> of June.

A letter from Gov. Claiborne, addressed to Governor Folch, or the commandant of Mobile, was received this afternoon. It in-

timated that the commander of the gun boats was instructed "to be as careful not to commit aggression, as prompt to re-

pel any insult that might be offered him."

That the right of the United States to the free and uninterrupted use of the waters of Mobile was indubitable, and he, [Governor Claiborne] felt it to be his duty to main-

tain that right.

Gov. Folch and of course our command-

ant, have received positive orders from the captain general of Havana, to permit the passage of no armed force or military

stores by this place—this order, was, I am well informed, some time since communicated to Gov. Claiborne, of course he has come with his eyes open, and undoubtedly with the authority of his government."

The bearer of the foregoing letter, passed our fleet of gun vessels on Monday af-

ternoon at Dauphin Island in the Mobile Bay, distance ten leagues from Mobile Fort, and adds that when he sailed, the Spanish militia and regulars were employ-

ed in erecting water batteries.

JULY 10.

It is with much pleasure we learn that a

friendly negotiation is progressing between his excellency Gov. Claiborne and Col. Maxent of the Spanish service about the

navigation of the Mobile river, and that strong hopes are entertained of a happy

termination of all disputes on that point.

A letter from his excellency Governor Claiborne, dated Pascagoula, 6th inst. does not mention any fight having taken place at Mobile. He suggests the probability of his visiting Fort Stoddart before he returns to this city.

THE CONVENTION. The governor has issued his proclamation, in pursuance of an

act of the legislature, directing an election to be held on the third Monday in Sept.

next for members of a convention, to form a state Constitution for this Territory.

[ORL. GAZ.]

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE U. S. STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claim- ing the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary case for convening them: I do by these presents ap- point Monday, the fourth day of November next for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress in order to receive such communica- tions as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and of the Inde- pendence of the United States the thirty-fifth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the Pres- ident,

JAMES MONROE, Sec. of State.

From the Nats'nal Intelligencer, July 25.  
It will be observed, by our paper of this day, convened to an earlier date than that appointed by the constitution. It cannot be expected that the considerations which produced this measure will be fully disclosed to the public. It is presumed that it grows out of the reasonable expectations which we do not understand directly to any subject mentioned in our foreign council and the blockade.

respect to this blockade, it is understood to be placed under construction and on a footing to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty. As to the orders in council, it would seem that a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal whatever of the French decrees, but on a repeal of the decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require as violating any of their neutral rights. And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non-importation act, if continued in force without such repeal of the French decrees as is contended for by Great Britain.

ALBANY, July 25.

The President of the U. S. accompanied by Mrs. Madison, passed through town this morning, on his way to his seat in Orange county. He was met at the Potowmack bridge by Captain Mandeville's cavalry, and escorted to the Virginia line.

We have it in our power (from the most respectable authority) to contradict the reported suspension of the negotiation between our government and the British minister. The negotiation is still continued; but in consequence of the limited powers of Mr. Foster he is obliged to wait for orders from his government before any thing decisive can be determined on. By the fourth day of November Mr. Foster will have time to know the ultimatum of his government. He must know it and this government must know it too—different policy must be pursued towards us or it will be seen that there is fire in the Wig-Wam. It is known that Mr. Madison's proclamation grows out of the state of our Foreign Relations and that he was disappointed in the mission of Mr. Foster.

The executive of the United States has received dispatches from France, advising of the release of the American ships sequestered, since the first of November, 1810.

Private information indicates that the French government having placed those vessels in the courts of law which had been previously sequestered under the Berlin &c. decrees, will be released by the courts progressively as their cases are presented, and that the business would be accelerated according to the disposi-

tion which then prevailed.

The following is understood to be the substance of the late regulations in France, in consequence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and also as respects the commerce of the United States.

American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2d of November last are released.

American vessels, coming from the United States and laden with the produce of the United States, will be admitted and received in all the ports of France, on payment of the legal duties. Their cargoes must be accompanied with certificates of origin delivered by the French consul;

and the vessels must in return be given equal value in French wines, silk, and other manufactures in certain fixed proportions.

Tobacco is not prohibited; but that article being under a special direction, it must on its arrival be deposited; and if greater quantities arrive than the direction (régie) can purchase, the transit through France to Germany and other European countries will be permitted.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial products are admitted only in vessels having permission for that purpose.

A list of the American articles thus admissible, and said to be taken verbatim from our annual statement of exports in the year preceding the embargo, has been prepared for the use of the French custom houses.

Nat. Intell.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1811.

The Election of members to the State Legislature commenced on the 5th inst. in the different counties—we shall give the returns as they come to hand. At the close of the polls in this county on Wednesday evening, the following was the result, (three first elected):

TROTTER . . . . . 1162  
TODD . . . . . 1076  
HAWKINS . . . . . 1062  
RUSSELL . . . . . 1012  
GRAVES . . . . . 782  
DAVIES . . . . . 743  
SPRINGLE . . . . . 234

Mr. S. declined on the 2d day.

SENATE.

Clarke & Estill—Richard Hickman.  
Franklin & Henry—Anthony Bartlett.

Garrard—Thomas Buford.

Scott—David Thompson.

Mason, Lewis & Greenup—Michael Dougherty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Shelby—John Simpson, James Moore\* and James Young.\*

Scott—Robert Johnson and Fielding Bradford.

Woodford—William, B. Blackburn\* and Virgil McCracken.

Meyer—James Ray and Robert B. M'Afee.

Garrison—John Faulkner and William Owsley.

Jefferson—James D. Breckinridge and Norton Beau.

Henry—Edward George.

Mason—James Chambers\* and William Reed.

Bourbon—Aquila Parker, John Field and John Trimble.\*

Fleming—William P. Roper\* and Cornelius Goodeing.

Bracken—John Hunt.

Franklin—George Adams.

Montgomery & Bath—William Farrar, David Trimble.\*

Madison—Samuel South, William Kerley, and Daniel Miller.\*

Clarke & Estill—William M'Millin, and Clinton Allen.\*

Jessamine—John Hawkins.

Harrison—George Pickett.\*

\* New members.

A countryman having purchased an Ameri- can segar of a lad, enquired which end must be lighted:—"It makes no difference," answered the boy—"it is very much like a Quid, it will work about as well one end as the other." Albany, 1810.—With

We perceive that the "renowned Humphrey Marshall," the famous *Alien Poet*, is again under the inspiration of the Muses, upon which we congratulate all his readers and the whole literary world. In order that he may receive the tribute of applause, which is so very eminent due to all the productions of his muse, we propose in future numbers of our paper to re-publish his famous poem, called the "ALIENS," a copy of which a friend has lately furnished us. The greatest admirer of the ancient poets, upon the revival of literature, did not with more joy fall upon an Ode of Horace, than did we upon this precious monument of American genius and taste, which the modesty of the author snatched from the public, before its merits were generally known. There will now be filled a great void in American literature.

THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY will meet in Lexington on the last Monday in this month.

FOURTH OF JULY TOASTS.

We select the following from the toasts drunk at the Danville celebration.—It is probable they may serve to illustrate the sentiments of those dear *lovers of the people*, who have been clamorous against Legislative Instructions.

The state of Kentucky—may her citizens restrain her legislative body within the bounds of their constitutional duty; and may they frown on state resolutions, aiming to control the views of Congress; and in their tendency paralysing and destructive to agriculture, commerce and manufacturers.

By the Vice President.

The memory of Alexander Hamilton.

By John McKinley.

Bonaparte, George III., and Thomas Jefferson—May each be appreciated by the American people, according to his deserts.

By J. J. Marshall.

Samuel M'Kee—On the Bank question—indepen-

dent in his vote—an honest man's the noblest work of God.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that Joel Barlow, Esq; ambassador to France, is about to take his departure for that country, in the frigate Constitution. Mr. Ward, consul at Paris, and Mr. Lee, consul at Bor-deaux, proceed to France in the same vessel.

The Baltimore Federal Republican says, "It is no longer questionable that Mr. Rodney is to be raised to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Pinckney (late Minister in England) is to succeed him as attorney general of the United States.

The court of Inquiry demanded by Commodore Rodgers, to investigate his conduct in the affair of the Little Belt, it is said is at last granted, to convence a trial at New York, and to consist of Captains Decatur, Stewart and Chauncey.

Come to comfort us, sweeten all our cares,

Soften all our sighs, make our burdens light;

Thy voice, O FLAGET! shall dispel our fears,

Animate our faith, and gild the gloom of

night.

Oh! let me still in thy dear mansion view,

A father kind, a monitor, a friend;

Oh! once more to my mind God's words re-

new,

To wisdom's voice let me again attend,

Lead me for ever to thy happy vale,

Where no corroding cares, no pangs molest,

Where gay contentment trips along the dale,

With dimpled cheeks, mild mein, and mo-

dest vest,

There whilst true christians hear thy word of

grace,

O! may self-love and pride before it fall;

May ev'ry frock heart dissolve apace,

In streams of tears at thy religious call.

During the pray'r of ev'ry day, for thee,

The awful throne of Heaven will ad-

dress:

While I most gratefully will bend the knee,

And beg its pow'ry charity to bless.

When e'er we are with true repentance wrung,

Near the heavenly visions make us bless'd:

Shelter'd within thy arms, we hear a tongue,

That ever pardons in kind words express'd

he confuses of Europe, came over the Atlantic, and here meeting Shem, in possession of the land, we drove him out of his tents, and possessed them, and are still living him out. In a very extensive and equal manner has this been done, and it is fair to be done still more extensively, till Shem shall be driven out of all tents and off the continent.

Behold, too! while this remarkable takes place, Ham is brought over in Africa and made the slave of Japhet! is done contemporaneously with Japhet's dwelling in the tents of Shem! when or where are the Negroes in such virtue to Europeans, or rather the descendants of Europeans (which we are) as America? Their servitude here is as great and conspicuous as the expulsion of Shem from his tents.

Here then, in America those three others have met and do exist, very exactly in the condition prophetically pointed out by their father, after the deluge, id before they separated. And this appears to have been brought by an overruling providence, without any fixed concert on the part of man. No one set of men or generation has designedly produced this relative condition of the three others.

Indeed it is to be even regretted by all, et so is the fact, and we behold it beyond a contradiction.

I shall not dictate the reflections, or practical use arising from this subject. I only wish it to be understood as my belief, that a prophecy does not justify the being foretold; nor does its fulfillment make the thing right. The nature of right and wrong remains the same, whether the thing be predicted or not.

#### A Descendent of Japhet.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Commonwealth, As a Court

es. Samuel Rose, Jun. miners & general delivery, held in the borough of

receiving for the county of Westmoreland, on the first Monday in July, 1811,

bill of indictment was preferred against

Samuel Rose, Jun. for having on the

night of the 13th of March, A. D. 1811,

feloniously and burglariously broken and

entered the dwelling house of Abraham

Horbach, inn keeper in the borough of

Greensburg, and having feloniously stolen

and having feloniously stolen